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## SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

## BRAZIL.

*Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.—Annual report of the Pasteur Institute.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 19, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended July 7:

There were 298 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 1, as compared with the preceding week; 7 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 3 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 3; 27 deaths from small-pox, an increase of 10; 1 death from typhoid fever, a decrease of 2; 1 death from scarlet fever, none before; 1 death from diphtheria, the same as before; 2 deaths from measles, an increase of 1; 2 deaths from *beriberi*, an increase of 1; 52 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 7.

*Report of the Pasteur Institute.*

Professor Ferreire dos Santos, director of the Pasteur Institute at this city, has published his report, embracing the period from the 9th of February, 1888, when at that institute the first antirabic inoculation was performed, up to June 30, 1899.

The total number of persons who applied for treatment was 4,901, 3,150 persons having been admitted in consequence of having been bitten by animals known or supposed to be suffering from rabies; 1,751 were rejected, it having been discovered that the animals by which the latter were bitten were not affected by *lyssa*.

The following table shows the services performed annually:

Year.	Persons treated.	Consultations.	Year.	Persons treated.	Consultations.
1888.....	105	226	1894.....	344	481
1889.....	90	190	1895.....	402	531
1890.....	158	250	1896.....	337	495
1891.....	242	356	1897.....	397	566
1892.....	207	320	1898.....	397	678
1893.....	241	360	1899.....	230	448

The reasons for which 1,751 persons were rejected were as follows: Fifteen hundred and fifty persons had been bitten by healthy animals; 96 persons did not show any wound; 12 persons had been bitten by animals which were attacked by rabies after the persons were bitten; 4 persons had been bitten by animals that had been attacked by other diseases than rabies; 2 persons had consulted the Institute through the medium of third persons; 3 persons applied to the Institute only after rabies were already declared; 84 persons refused to submit to the treatment recommended on account of having been bitten by suspected animals; of these, 2 persons died of rabies.

Of the 3,150 persons treated, there were 2,353 males and 1,312 females; 1,701 were adults and 1,449 children. The age of the patients varies from 5 years to 70 years.

Eighteen hundred and fifty-one patients came from the city of Rio de Janeiro, 715 persons from the State of Rio de Janeiro, 251 from the State of Sao Paulo, 245 from Minas, 28 from Pernambuco, 22 from Rio

Grande do Sul, 20 from Espirito Santo, 9 from Parana, 5 from Bahia, and 1 each from Para, Alagoas, Sergipe, and Ceara.

In 283 instances, the place in which the patients were bitten was the hand, in 1,068 instances the upper extremities, in 1,057 instances the lower extremities, in 157 instances the body, in 44 instances in various places.

Of the persons treated 2,249 had been bitten on uncovered parts of the body, 901 through the clothing.

The bites were caused in 2,786 instances by dogs, in 338 instances by cats, in 4 instances by monkeys, in 3 instances by mules, in 2 instances by asses, in one instance by a cow, and also, in one instance by a horse.

Two hundred and fifty persons were bitten by animals, whose existing disease was shown by experiments; 1,363 persons were bitten by animals, who showed undoubted symptoms, and 1,537 persons were bitten by highly suspicious animals.

To appreciate the real effect of the antirabic injections it is necessary to deduct 153 cases from the 3,150 persons treated. The reason is as follows: In the case of 38 persons treatment was suspended because it was discovered that the animals by which they were bitten were not suffering from hydrophobia; 103 persons did not await the termination of the treatment; in 7 cases of patients under treatment the lyssa made its appearance before the termination of treatment and 5 patients died of other diseases. Therefore the number of persons treated correctly was 2,997. Of those 21 died from hydrophobia, the mortality consequently being 7 per cent. If we consider that in the case of 9 patients among the 21 deceased, hydrophobia developed within fifteen days after the commencement of the treatment, and that therefore the antirabic injections could not produce an efficient preventive result, then the mortality has been but 4 per cent.

Before the announcement of Pasteur's discovery the mortality from rabies, according to Leblanc, was 16 per cent.

If the proportion of mortality is considered in regard to the parts in which the wound was inflicted, the result varies considerably, as the following table shows:

Part of body bitten.	Percentage of before.	Mortality now.
Head.....	88	1.11
Hands.....	67	0.49
Upper extremities.....	30	0.19
Lower extremities.....	21	0.20
Trunk.....	31	0.65
Various places.....	75	0

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: July 15, steamship *Cyprian Prince*, British, for New York. July 17, steamship *Colombia*, French, for New Orleans. July 18, ship *Marabout*, British, for Pensacola; barkentine *J. B. Rabel*, American, for Apalachicola.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.